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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.
VOL. XVII.—NO. 47.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

SPIRIT OF SLAVERYHOLDING.
Here is an article from the North Carolina Billa-
reder, called out by the Massachusetts Pro-
testant.
DECLARATION AND PROTEST OF BAPTIST
MINISTERS.

In a late number of the New York Recorder, we
saw an article entitled "Declaration of Baptist Min-
isters," claiming to be a remonstrance against
slavery, and to be signed by the Baptist Minis-
ters in the Southern States. The article pur-
ports to have been written by Baptist Minis-
ters in the Southern States, and to have been
sent to the use of ministers there and there-
abouts. Taking it altogether, this said remonstrance
is a singular affair, and as such may, per-
haps, be entitled to a few passing remarks.

The first thing that strikes us, is the fact that
the remonstrance was drawn up by a committee
of three, of whom are native Englishmen.—
There is something very beautiful in the idea, that
men born and educated in England, should come
to this country, and here set themselves up to
reprove and censure the ministers of American citi-
zens. The consistency of this arrangement is
enhanced by the fact, that the factory and
cotton systems of their own country disclose
abominations which have no parallels on this side
of the ocean; and by the addition of fact, that at
the present, Ireland, poor, degraded, starving
freelance, reduced to her present condition by the
system of oppression under which she lives, is hold-
ing out her imploring hands to the land of slave-
holders, for the means of subsistence.

The next thing worthy of observation, is the
fact that the framers, and we suppose the signers,
of this document, have been acting, in this matter,
under the direction of enlightened consciences.
This must be so, because they have said it them-
selves, and the fact derives importance from the
circumstances, to have implied, that it is not a
thing for Christians in this country, and espe-
cially for slaveholders, to act under the direction
of such consciences.

The next thing that surprises us, is, that the
views of these gentlemen, with respect to slavery,
should need a public avowal just at the present
time. Most of them, in fact all of the committee,
have been writing letters, delivering addresses, and
entering their names and protest on the subject
of slavery, for years. It seems strange that all this
they should have failed to make themselves
understood. It may be, that there is something
in the positions which they occupy, or in "the re-
lation which they sustain to God and their country,"
which has not heretofore existed, and which de-
mands at their hands, this new and disagreeable
proof of anti-slavery indignation.

The committee are greatly surprised and pained,
they say, to find that all the works of abolitionists
and anti-slavery men, for the last ten or twenty
years, have made things worse, instead of better—
and that instead of a disposition to yield to foreign
influence, on the part of the South, they have "witnessed
a growing disposition to justify, extend, and
perpetuate the impious and cruel system."

Why our friends should be surprised or dis-
appointed at this, we are not prepared to say.
The result which they have wit-
nessed, and which we are glad to see they have
looked for, and which, had they had their
eyes open, they might have witnessed long before,
what seems strange, is, that, under such circum-
stances, they should calculate to do any good by
their present union. Their remonstrance, on this
point, is about equal to that of a physician, who
should resolve to give his patient a special dose of
medicine, for the precise reason that he had been
doing him with the same drug for ten years be-
fore, and all the time been making him worse!

The North has been phylaxing the South with
protests, remonstrances, and all such nonsense,
and has thereby confused the patient, and yet these
gentlemen feel bound to administer to the same
patient, a fresh portion of the same specific.

The gentlemen go on to say, that "Religious
men, both in the ministry and laity, with limited
exceptions, not only give their personal influence
in favor of the system, but even pervert the
word of God, and all the institutions of Chris-
tianity to support it." This statement, we must be
allowed to say, is a direct and bare-faced calumny;
which is not only essentially untrue, but for which
there is not even the shadow of a foundation. All
who know anything about this matter, know full
well, that if there are perverters in connection with
the subject, they are to be found on the other side
of the question.

These gentlemen say, further, "we owe some-
thing to the oppressed and the oppressor." It has
surprised us, somewhat, that these English philan-
thropists have no bowels of compassion for the
oppressed and oppressors of their own country.—
Curiously, the old saw says, begins at home.

They further say, "We can therefore sustain no
union, and perform no act, that will countenance
the system. This they have said for perhaps the
hundredth time. They have said it in all manner
of ways, and on all manner of occasions. They
have chosen their relations, and taken their positions
accordingly. The South have understood it all,
and have been entirely satisfied that it should be
so. Why, say the old saw over again, as if it were
some one who had not heard of it before? It is by
means material to Southern Christians, what posi-
tions may be taken by those of the North. The
former have taken their positions, and will most
probably sustain them—the views, the positions,
the protests, and the calumnies of their Northern
friends to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is curious to the most curious reader, that
the purpose which led to the framing of this said re-
monstrance, is not exactly obvious. We conjecture
it was done to operate as capital in England,
or elsewhere, where the views of the parties were
not known or else to meet some expected emer-
gency, such as the sailing of Southern missionar-
ies from the port of Boston. Be the occasion
what it might, we can see nothing that rendered it
necessary, or even proper. And if it was pre-
sented by the anticipated commission of misman-
agement, it was certainly as rule and unskillful, as it
was uncalculated for and extra-officious.

We do not publish the article referred to, in ac-
cordance with our custom in such cases, for the
single reason, that our paper is no longer a vehicle
for the Northern protests and calumnies against
the South.

KENTUCKY CANDIDATES.
The Democratic members of the Kentucky Leg-
islature addressed queries to the candidates for
United States Senator in reference to the war, in
response to which they published at length. The
following is an extract from that of Gov. Letcher:

I answer, that it is clearly, and, without the
shadow of a doubt, the imperative duty of the
General Government to prosecute the war against
Mexico with its utmost energies, and, had I a voice
in the national councils, I would vote for supplies
of men and money and everything else necessary
to sustain the credit and honor of the country, and
to give the greatest possible degree of efficiency to
our army and navy. This sentiment I have, upon
every proper occasion, expressed, and I shall con-
tinue to do so, until I am satisfied that the war
is prosecuted, and I still entertain it; and as in-
timately connected with this branch of the subject,
I would vote, as a matter of good policy and of



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD--OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1847.

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REPORT OF THE DOINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED AMERICANS AND THEIR FRIENDS, HELD AT TROY, N. Y., OCT. 6, 1847.

Presented to a Meeting held in Boston, Monday Evening, Oct. 25th, by WM. C. NELL.

[On account of the length of this Report, portions have been necessarily omitted.—N.]

For the confidence reposed in me, by an appoint-
ment as your delegate to the National Convention
of colored Americans and their friends, I tender my
sincere thanks. The mission was accepted with
much diffidence, from an apprehension of the re-
sponsibility which its duties would necessarily in-
volve; but encouraged by your Committee, I how-
ever did not feel at liberty to decline the service,
your favor had conferred upon me.

The Convention assembled on Wednesday, 10
o'clock, A. M., Oct. 6th, 1847, at the Liberty Street
Church, in Troy, N. Y., and organized under the
following names, viz:—

Nathan Johnson, of New Bedford, Mass., Presi-
dent.
Dr. James McCune Smith and Peyton Harris, of
N. Y., and Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, of Conn.,
Vice Presidents.

Wm. H. Fogg, of N. Y., Chas. B. Ray and Wm.
C. Nell, of Mass., Secretaries.
Henry H. Garnett, Chas. B. Ray, and Leonard
Collins, of Mass., Willia. Hodges, of N. Y., and
Hayden, of Mich., Business Committee.

The number of delegates enrolled, was sixty-six,
of whom New York contributed 44; Massachusetts
14; Connecticut 2, and Pennsylvania, New Jersey,
New Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky and Michigan
1 each. There was one delegate (Benj. Weeden),
from a large constituency at Northampton, who, be-
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complexion distinction, and thus influencing the
Convention by a positive demonstration, recorded
their names in full upon his credentials—two-thirds
of whom were white citizens—which fact was re-
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bers, that future gatherings will be characterized by
delegates in good numbers of white and colored per-
sons, prompted by a common feeling against slavery
and prejudice. This is, after all, the most feasible
plan for eradicating the foul spirit of caste.

The barrier of separation, if ever prostrated, must be
by union of both parties, and they who hold back,
(of whatever color) are verily guilty concerning their
brother.

The Committee on Education reported, by Alex-
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was embodied a fund of argument illustrated with
all that beauty of diction for which its talented au-
thor has long enjoyed a distinguished reputation. It
was ably supported by James McCune Smith, who
brought in aid of his extensive learning and tact in
his expression. Their views were concurred in
by a large party in the Convention, but more es-
pecially by the New York delegation. On the op-
posite side were arrayed talent, skill, and earnestness
of argument, by Frederick Douglass, Thomas Van
Rensselaer, Amos G. Beman, Charles Seth, H. H.
Garnett, and others who did not dissent, at pre-
sent, any necessity for a colored college. Among
the reasons in its favor was urged, that such an
institution would excite among the colored citizens,
a more general desire for mental improvement; that
the aspirants for learning would soon compose a
class sufficient to fill, as also to patronize those al-
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for the employment of those qualified for profes-
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had manifested a willingness to appropriate a large
sum of money in aid of any tangible method of im-
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the opinion of friends, the college was presumed to
embody most of the features of an available plan. It
was further urged that the colored youth, under care
of colored teachers, associating with those of his
own complexion and condition, would not feel de-
pressed as likely to be in other institutions, sur-
rounded by those whom he had always regarded as
opposed to his equality, and, therefore, colored col-
leges were the most favorable to his mental growth.

In reply, it was remarked that the establishment
of a colored college was attempted many years ago
and could not succeed, being regarded by many as
an extravagant and uncalled-for measure; that it
was too late in the day for colored people themselves
to found any exclusive institution; there are, now,
colleges and academies where they can be admitted
on equal terms with white students, and that, there-
fore, the necessity did not exist; and it was their
glorious privilege to contend for equality, to secure
every point gained, and still press on for more.—
The fear of colored children sinking under the
weight of prejudice in a white institution, was not a
conclusive argument against their exercising the
right of entrance. The colored youth should be
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seats of learning, by his energy in study, and deport-
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position, show himself an equal, and in despite of
cold looks and repulsive treatment, hew out a path
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good scholars the very best. Perseverance will ac-
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Reference was made to Massachusetts and other
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was invited to participate freely with others.

Another argument, and one urged against every
exclusive colored institution, was, that the expense
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of improvement and elevation.

After an animated discussion, the question was
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the plan of a colored college, viz:—Yeas 26; nays
17; and a committee of 25 was appointed to solicit
funds in aid thereof. The other recommendation
from the same committee, was submitted by Dr.
Smith in favor of the establishment of a National
Press.

The report was adopted. Yeas 27; nays 8.

At the suggestion of the Committee on Agricul-
ture, a resolution of thanks to Gerrit Smith was
voted, for his munificent donation of lands to the col-
ored men of New York, in concurrence with which
several speeches were made in favor of colored peo-
ple emigrating from cities and locating on good
farming spots, where they could build for themselves
a home, identifying themselves and children with
the population there settled—grow up with them,
and thus exert a direct influence on the great ques-
tion of human freedom.

A document was presented from the Committee
on Commerce, in which a company in Jamaica pro-
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to have departed, at the recent canvass, his ballot
in favor of colored suffrage.

ALEXANDER CROMWELL offered a speech, which for
beauty and chasteness of language, classic research,
and with a logical expression, commanded the close
attention of the refined and intelligent audience.—
Many legal gentlemen, and others from the highest
society in Troy, were present, and must have re-
ceived a favorable opinion of what can be attained
by colored men, crushed to the earth even though
they are, by the combined influence of Church and
State.

A prominent feature in the speech of FREDERICK
DOUGLASS was an exhortation to the colored people
to come out from their pro-slavery churches; ex-
claiming that his right arm would wither before he
would worship at their blood-stained altars; they
were not the places for colored men. This senti-
ment created some excitement, for colored men,
like others, don't care to be reminded of their incom-
petencies.

The influence of the public meetings was most
beneficial; audiences were numerous and highly re-
spectable. The questions of Slavery and elevation
of the colored man, became topics of general con-
versation, even in circles hitherto deaf to every as-
sociation of the kind.

The recommendation for the State Convention to
discuss local grievances, was unanimously adopted.
The place for the next National Convention was
finally decided, but not without considerable differ-
ence of opinion, to be NEWARK, N. J.

The Convention continued in session until Satur-
day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., when the members united
in singing "children of the glorious dead," and in-
voking upon each other the blessing of God, and
separated for their respective homes.

It may safely be asserted that much good will re-
sult from this Convention. Intelligent men there
assembled to enquire what shall be done to extir-
pate Slavery from the land and elevate the character
of its oppressed. Here mind grappled with mind;
plans were proposed and their merits discussed; and
while discouragements, reported from any locality,
awakened sympathy in kindred hearts, the least dawn
of success inspired all with a new zeal; pledging
their every effort to hasten the day of emancipa-
tion.

The grand question at the Convention, was that
of emerging, as soon as possible, from all exclusive
colored institutions, and becoming part and parcel
of a general community. Colored people are learning
daily that new avenues are opening for their im-
provement in all the varied business and social
relations of life, and do not wish to be behind the age.
The intelligent among them will jump on board the
Car of Freedom, and if there are those who should
cling to the flesh-pots of Egypt, why, they should
not complain if the advancing train jostle them from
the track.

The Convention did not, because it could not, re-
commend any novel plan for elevation. Any per-
son, of ordinary calibre, must know that to become
elevated, they must cultivate and practice the same



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society in Troy, were present, and must have re-
ceived a favorable opinion of what can be attained
by colored men, crushed to the earth even though
they are, by the combined influence of Church and
State.

A prominent feature in the speech of FREDERICK
DOUGLASS was an exhortation to the colored people
to come out from their pro-slavery churches; ex-
claiming that his right arm would wither before he
would worship at their blood-stained altars; they
were not the places for colored men. This senti-
ment created some excitement, for colored men,
like others, don't care to be reminded of their incom-
petencies.

The influence of the public meetings was most
beneficial; audiences were numerous and highly re-
spectable. The questions of Slavery and elevation
of the colored man, became topics of general con-
versation, even in circles hitherto deaf to every as-
sociation of the kind.

The recommendation for the State Convention to
discuss local grievances, was unanimously adopted.
The place for the next National Convention was
finally decided, but not without considerable differ-
ence of opinion, to be NEWARK, N. J.

The Convention continued in session until Satur-
day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., when the members united
in singing "children of the glorious dead," and in-
voking upon each other the blessing of God, and
separated for their respective homes.

It may safely be asserted that much good will re-
sult from this Convention. Intelligent men there
assembled to enquire what shall be done to extir-
pate Slavery from the land and elevate the character
of its oppressed. Here mind grappled with mind;
plans were proposed and their merits discussed; and
while discouragements, reported from any locality,
awakened sympathy in kindred hearts, the least dawn
of success inspired all with a new zeal; pledging
their every effort to hasten the day of emancipa-
tion.

The grand question at the Convention, was that
of emerging, as soon as possible, from all exclusive
colored institutions, and becoming part and parcel
of a general community. Colored people are learning
daily that new avenues are opening for their im-
provement in all the varied business and social
relations of life, and do not wish to be behind the age.
The intelligent among them will jump on board the
Car of Freedom, and if there are those who should
cling to the flesh-pots of Egypt, why, they should
not complain if the advancing train jostle them from
the track.

The Convention did not, because it could not, re-
commend any novel plan for elevation. Any per-
son, of ordinary calibre, must know that to become
elevated, they must cultivate and practice the same

All men are born free and equal—with cer-
tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among
which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
Three millions of the American people are in
chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and
bought and sold as marketable commodities.
Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave
parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently
added to the slave population of Christian, (?) Repub-
lican, (?) America every year.
Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.
Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers
are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in
the same detestable category, as kidnappers and men-
stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as-
sumption of power, and their despotism of cruelty.
The existing Constitution of the United States is
a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVERYHOLDERS!

J. BROWN VERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 880.

Here the Liberty Party admit that the Constitu-
tion gives support to slavery, by allowing slavehold-
ers political power and influence in proportion to the
number of their slaves. No greater support could
be given to slave breeding, slave-trading, and slave-
holding, than to assure the perpetrators of these
atrocities that they shall have power in the govern-
ment in proportion to the number of men whom
they can blot out from the record of humanity and
herd with beasts. By this clause of the Constitu-
tion, 250,000 slave-breeders in the South, holding
3,000,000 of slaves, have as much power and influ-
ence in the government, as 2,500,000 free persons in
the North.

It was admitted that, if the Legislative or Execu-
tive power of any state (Virginia for instance) calls
the President to suppress domestic violence, even
though it should chance to be a servile insurrection,
he is bound by the Constitution to obey that call,
and put down that violence. Yet these men, with
such views of the Constitution and of the official,
specified duties of President, declare that they can
swear faithfully to execute the Constitution and dis-
charge all the fixed, defined duties of the office of
President, and then refuse to execute the Constitu-
tion in reference to the three-fifths representation,
to domestic violence, and to fugitives from labor!!!
The Liberty Party, through that Convention, ad-
mitted that the Constitution was a pro-slavery
document; and the man, who says it is pro-slavery,
and swears to execute it, must and refuses to do so
in reference to slavery, must of necessity be a per-
jured, unprincipled man. Such is the position of
every Liberty Party man who admits that the Con-
stitution is pro-slavery—as that Convention, AS
A BODY, did. The only consistent

POETRY.

SONG.

Written for the Anti-Slavery Tea Party at Weymouth, Oct. 21, 1847.

BY F. M. ADELINGTON.

Bring the famous declaration,
Independence let it be;
Truth and no equivocation,
All are equal—all are free.
Waft its spirit through the nation,
Ever triumph liberty!
Truth like this can never alter,
This on freedom's battle field
In her temples, on her altar,
With her patriots' blood was sealed.
Shall the patriots' offspring falter?
Shall the truth and honor yield?
Hark! the quick reply is given,
Equal rights will be maintained.
For this truth we long have striven;
We will "try and try again."
Not till hope from earth is driven.
From our efforts 'er abstain,
Shall we falter? never! never!
This our constant hope shall be,
We will trust, by Heaven's favor,
Yet to hail the bonfire free!
When we compass our endeavor
Earth will hold a jubilee.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

ON THE VISIT OF W. L. GARRISON, F. DOUGLASS, AND S. S. FOSTER.

They came—stern champions of the Right!
Nor furious brow, nor public frown,
Nor black-tongued slander clothed in white,
Had power to daunt, or crush them down.
The mantle from the Church they tore,
And lo! the stood before our sight
Deep stained with guilt, and crimsoned o'er,
Cowering beneath Truth's piercing light.
The people's idols were o'erthrown,
And bigotry rose up in wrath,
And hissed her cringing minions on,
To dog the bold reformers' path.
Still on the strong and dauntless pressed,
Diffusing light in every path;
Till with Promethean fire, the West
Thrilled through its vast and mighty heart.
Souls long in Error's bondage held
But now rejoicing in the truth,
Gathered around them, glad and repelled
The tiger's fang, the serpent's tooth.
And who are they whose presence woke
Such troubles, fear, and rancorous hate?
What were the dangerous words they spoke
With ruin fraught to Church and State?
One whose revered and honored head
Millions shall yet rejoice to bless;
Whose life is like his Master's led,
Pleading for those in dark distress.
And one who fled the cruel reign,
Where man is held to man's control;
Who long has borne himself the chain
Whose galling links corrode the soul.
And he who with unquenching share,
Had furrowed deep the rugged soil,
Way for the sower to prepare,
Though weeds should curse his faithful toil.
They plead—oh how can Christians stand
Opposing with such bitter zeal?
Plead for the millions whose land
Is crushing with its iron heel.
Go on, and God will be your stay
While ye are pleading for the dumb,
For ye are earnest when ye say
"Our Father! may thy kingdom come!"
Twinsburg, Oct. 12th.

LOUISA.

GO AHEAD.

BY G. W. LIGHT.

When your plans of life are clear,
Go ahead—
But no faster than your brains:
Haste is always in the rear,
If dune Prudence has the reins,
Go ahead.
Do not ask too broad a test:
Go ahead;
Lagging never clears the sight:
When you do your duty best,
You will know best what is right.
Go ahead.
Never doubt a righteous cause.
Go ahead.
Throw yourself completely in:
Conscience shaping all your laws,
Manfully, through thick and thin,
Go ahead.
Do not ask who'll go with you;
Go ahead:
Numbers 'spurn the coward's plea!
If there be but one or two,
Single handed though it be,
Go ahead!
Though before you mountains rise,
Go ahead:
Scale them!—certainly you can:
Let them proudly dare the skies;
What are mountains to a man?
Go ahead.
Though fierce waters round you dash,
Go ahead:
Let no hardship baffles you:
Though the heavens roar and dash,
Still, unshaken, firm and true,
Go ahead.
Heed not Mammon's golden bell:
Go ahead:
Make no compromise with sin:
Tell the serpent he looks well,
But you cannot let him in.
Go ahead.
Better days are drawing nigh:
Go ahead:
Making duty all your pride,
You must prosper, live or die,
For all Heaven's on your side.
Go ahead.

TO SLEEP.

O sleep, sweet guest,
Then welcome friend, thy mantle best
Around me softly wound in rest,
I veil my sight.
Kind be thy dreams,
And holy: lead me forth by streams,
Where dells and wild flowers banks, in beams,
Sweet beams, lie bright.
Soft on mine ear,
Let voice of woodland music cheer,
Melodious falling, charm and cheer,
With mystic might.
And zephyr by,
Bid lightly, gently, skip and sigh,
While be on balmy dells doth play
Her lonely lullaby.
So, when again
I wake, to gloomy walls and pain,
My soul, my freshened soul, thy reign
Shall bless and praise.

REFORMATORY.

QUESTIONS TO H. C. WRIGHT.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6th, 1847.

MR. EDITOR,—In the Liberator of Nov. 5th, I noticed a letter from Henry C. Wright, from which the following is an extract:—"It is the duty of every man and woman to decide for themselves what is right and wrong, and in all situations, to carry out their own convictions of duty, with this restriction, that they are never to do violence and shed blood, to force others to obedience to their views of justice." I would respectfully ask Mr. Wright, through the columns of the Liberator, a few questions, for the purpose of eliciting information upon the subject, presuming they will be met with candor, as they are asked with the best of motives.

Supposing I am placed in a situation, where I sincerely think it my duty, after deliberate consideration, "to use force, or even to take life," must I carry out my convictions of duty, or violate my conscience and do what I suppose to be wrong? Am I to act according to the opinions of others on this question, while on all others I am to act according to my own sense of right? Can you judge men righteous by their fruits, when they are acting what in reality they are not? I think Mr. Wright will not dispute that the majority of the people at the present day think, and honestly, too, that it is their duty, in some cases, to use force. Must they act dishonestly and hypocritically in this respect? I can but think such a restriction is opposed directly to honesty, and tends to harden and pervert the conscience.

If Mr. Wright had left out his restriction, I think he would have taken the right ground; then he could have appealed to the reason and conscience of men with confidence. How can he be sure that a man will act conscientiously after he has convinced him of his error, when he is teaching him that in some situations, it is his duty to do contrary to his convictions of duty. It appears to me that people do what they think is wrong often enough, now, and oppose the right often enough, or else it would not be so hard to make anti-slavery, peace, and temperance men. If he thinks that it is wrong, under any circumstances, to take life, (which I think is the true ground,) of course it is his duty, as well as that of every one that thinks so, to convince others that they are right. Let non-resistance be multiplied as fast as possible by such means, but not by teaching men to violate conscience for the sake of appearing non-resistant.

Yours, for truth and right,

J.

From the Christian World.

MEMORIAL ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

Our readers will gladly learn that the Committee appointed to prepare a Memorial to Congress against the existing war, have attended to their duty, and have prepared a paper, a copy of which will be forwarded to every Unitarian minister, with a request that he shall sign it himself and take measures to procure the signatures of the members of his congregation.

It is desirable that this be done as soon as possible, and the memorials and signatures returned immediately according to the directions, that they may be forwarded to Congress at the opening of the session.

We suggest that *Thanksgiving Day* may be a suitable occasion on which to present this subject to our different congregations, provided it is not thought best to circulate this memorial by carrying it to individual members of the society, instead of presenting it to the assembled congregation.

As the whole expense of printing, &c., will fall upon the Committee, it would be well for each society to pay the postage in returning the papers.

We hope that there will be no delay in this matter, but that all who are disposed to take part in this movement will act promptly.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."

SOLEMNLY impressed with the conviction, that the existing war between the United States and Mexico is in violation of the Will of God, who has made of one blood all nations—of the Christian Religion, which commands forbearance, forgiveness, mercy and love alike between States and persons—and of the Spirit of Humanity, which seeks to unite mankind in universal brotherhood, and therefore deliberately condemning it and uttering our protest against its continuance,

We, the undersigned, Ministers and Laymen of the Unitarian denomination, do, as Christians, earnestly pray Congress and the Executive to take the necessary steps for securing an immediate and permanent Peace with Mexico—by withdrawing the troops of this nation from her territory—restoring to her possession the provinces which we now occupy—offering the amplest atonement in our power for all the wrongs which may have been inflicted by us—and appointing commissioners empowered to adjust questions in dispute between these two Sister Republics.

ADDRESS TO CHRISTIANS CONCERNING THE WAR.

We present to our readers to-day an Address which was prepared by a sub-committee, to be sent with the Peace Memorials to our different congregations. In the Committee of the whole, it was, for various reasons, considered best that the Memorials should go alone: but it is still thought desirable that the Address should be laid before the public in the journals. It is therefore printed by itself with the hope of animating Christians of all denominations to perform a united and untiring effort to bring the war to a speedy end. Editors of papers, religious and secular, who are hostile to the war, are respectfully requested to give this Address an insertion; and Ministers and Laity, without distinction of sect, as members of the Church Universal, are earnestly entreated to aid this attempt to produce a co-operative movement of Christians throughout our land in favor of Peace. Perhaps some of our Clergy will feel disposed to read this paper to their congregations, at the time that the Memorial is presented. This, we think, might be useful.

BRETHREN!—Should nothing be done by the Christians of this professedly Christian nation to put an immediate end to the War now existing between the United States and Mexico?

On the high ground of religious obligation we address you; and in the name of our Master, who came to manifest God's mercy, whose ministry was one of reconciliation, whose spirit and life breathed forgiveness, whose command and example taught love to enemies, we appeal to you to rise as one man in the majesty of right and demand Peace.

Far too long have we kept silence while our Nation has been plunging into a career of crime, that brands us with shame before the civilized world, that outrages the conscience of Christendom, that mocks the clemency of the Supreme Ruler. Shall we, as Christians, give no utterance to the indignant remonstrance, which, since the outbreak of hostilities, has been swelling in the hearts of the good and wise of this people?

From the ghastly carnage-pits of many a battle ground—from shattered walls and gory streets of bombarded cities—from sacked and plundered villages—from homes made worse than desolate by rapine—from crowds of weeping widows and orphans—goes up to heaven the witness against us of our brethren's blood and sister's cries—brethren murdered while defending their families and friends—sisters outraged while bestowing woman's charities upon our lawless soldiery! Shall we, as Christians, sanction such deeds of enormous wrong by passive indifference?

Within little more than one short year, thousands of our fellow countrymen, some in the flush of youthful promise, some in the maturity of manly vigor, many of them brave, generous-hearted, intelligent, energetic, born for great service, capable of the noblest deeds, have fallen victims to the passions of a few selfish men, who have been seduced by delusive visions of false glory, and far away from the endear-

ments and responsibilities of home, from all ennobling and refining influences, have miserably perished amidst pestilence and hardship, in the hideous agonies of sudden death and the lingering tortures of crowded hospitals; and even now, thousands more are summoned to fatten the fields of a foreign land! Shall we, as Christians, not cleanse our garments from all participation in this guilty waste of human beings?

Within a little more than one short year, has the Nation squandered in destruction millions upon millions, wrung from the toil of peaceful producers; the wise expenditure of which would have multiplied twice over the railroads now interlinking the United States, or bound the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a cable line of communication, or founded a university or hospital in every county of every State, or built a church or school in every town throughout our land, or supplied with a decent home in the wide prairies of the West every poor family in our over-peopled cities; and millions upon millions more are to be prodigally thrown away, burdening posterity with a galling yoke of debt! Contrast the permanent blessing with which these treasures might have crowned our land and united mankind the earth round by interconnecting the Executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the Nation, with the present waste—has been the ruin of our country, and the children of our children to be thus swallowed up in working to our fellow-men?

When now we contemplate the avowed end, for which, as the long foreseen result of our accumulated injustice—Mexico—a sister republic, who once regarded the United States with a reverence called only by her present hate—has been overrun by our forces, and her children butchered while fighting to preserve her rights and her honor, can we pardon ourselves, or be pardoned by God and Humanity unless we interpose? What is this end? Does not the world know it from the diplomatic correspondence of our government, from the debates in both halls of our national Legislature, from the Executive messages and resolutions of sovereign States, from unreserved confessions in private, and open avowals in the public press? It is territorial conquest, with the express design of upholding the value of slave property, extending the area of slave cultivation, and ensuring the perpetuity of slave power. The scheme of aggrandizement, which has been rejected, which could have been extorted only from the despair of the weakened nation whom we are nearly crushing because the territory thus surrendered did not suit the purposes of a slaveholding minority. Unlimited subjugation is now the watchword uttered from high places. And we, as Christians, to allow the grasping instigators of this war to wield the power of this Nation in support of such atrocious plans of boundless aggression?

And the end is not yet. Month by month, as the military forces, latent in our race, is exasperated by alternate rumors of danger and triumph, as the basest appeals to the cupidity of a worldly age, as soldiers released from their dreadful trade return upon us corrupted by the camp and unfitted for regular pursuits, as a low ambition is stimulated and demagogues roused by appeals to reckless patriotism, the passions of the mob,—is it not mournfully evident that the public conscience is becoming paralyzed? May we not well fear the result? Who can ensure us that we shall escape the fate of other States? Will not republican simplicity give way to aristocratic assumption, tolerated abuses be converted into perogatives upheld on precedents, and by changes silent yet swift, despotism supplant our free institutions? As the result of this war, we may see the Nation consecrated to Justice and Liberty, by the prayers of our ancestors, the benedictions of Christendom, the manifest permission of Providence?

Brethren! Our hope under God is in the religious principle of the Christians among this people! Political parties are too much entangled in the meshes of intrigue; their leaders are too often made compromising by the lust of office and bribes of preferment, venal presses misrepresent the public mind, already committed, drag us downward to deepening iniquity; mere tampering with justice involves the certainty of deeds at which untainted conscience stands aghast; events may over-speed on which, unless averted, may overthrow this once upright Republic in disastrous confusion; the time has come for Christians, who should be the heart of every country, to send abroad pure, healthful influences through the channels of national life. Has not the history of the last few years sufficiently taught us, that timidity on the part of the good has thrown the destinies of the United States into the control of the wicked? Let decision and firmness redeem what violence has lost. Again we say, the time has fully come.

Let us arise, then, in the name of the Lord. Let us not ask what is expedient, but what is right, not what is politic, but what is humane, not what is popular, but what is Christian! Let us do our duty and trust to God! Let ministers use every means to awaken a new life of fidelity. Let laymen be true in word and deed to their highest convictions. Let us renounce enthusiasm for the essential principle of this nation—Christianity, Love and Civil Liberty! Let us vow, God aiding us, to make this people a Union of Freedom! Let us hold meetings of Christians to sign and circulate Protests against this war of slaveholding usurpation; let us pour in our Memorials upon Congress at the very opening of its Session, and continue to pour them in till our end is gained! This shall strengthen the hands of those who are in station, public trust, and restrain the bad, confirm the wavering, manifest the broad foundations of rectitude on which all true prosperity of States and individuals must rest, and make the national responsibility felt to Humanity and to God. In the name of Heaven, let us demand IMMEDIATE, PERMANENT PEACE.

MISCELLANY.

From Biography of Self-taught men.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DR. NATHAN SMITH.

We remember having heard an anecdote of Dr. Smith, which illustrated his shrewdness and determination. Not long after he established himself at Cornish, and while he was patiently waiting for some requisition for his professional services, a poor stranger, who was a stranger to him, came to the door on the evening of the Fourth of July, and rather more than commonly excited, saw a poor lame goose, in a flock feeding on the green, (when there was not a lame one,) and immediately determined to have some sport with the new doctor. Accordingly they despatched a messenger in all haste to inform Dr. Smith that a patient, who had unfortunately lost his leg, was waiting for him at the tavern. Not a moment was to be lost, and with all the necessary apparatus he hastened to obey the summons. As he drew near the house, his quick mind began to suspect a trick; but he proceeded without hesitation to the door, where, amid the ill-coordinated tittering of the crowd, he met the doctor, who, entering fully with his customers in the joke, informed him that the patient was within. Accordingly, preceded by the tavern-keeper, and followed by the crowd, ready to burst with delight at the anticipated surprise and chagrin of the doctor, he entered the great hall of the house, where sure enough the goose was extended with all due honor up to a bed. The doctor, without hesitation or the least shadow of surprise, advanced to the bed, and having with scrupulous care examined the broken limb, prepared his splints, reduced the fracture, and bound it up in the most scientific manner. He then, with extreme gravity, directed the tavern-keeper to pay particular attention to the patient, and on no account to suffer him to be moved from the bed for at least a week, but to feed him plentifully on Indian meal and water. He then immediately took his leave. Thus far all was pretty well, although matters were a little sober to be sure. The next day, however, the joke really became quite serious; when a liberal bill for professional services was sent to the inn-keeper, and to his mortification he found that he was obliged to pay it. The affair was soon known, and the doctor suddenly found himself in possession of that which he had so graciously bestowed upon the poor man. Men began to respect him, and the foundation of a good practice was quite unexpectedly laid.

WINTER IS COMING.—The nights for a past week have been cold, frosty and wintry—blue noses have been increasing each morning, and everybody has received a broad hint to prepare for winter.—Now is the time to put on your flannels, if ever, brush up your winter coats, buy your mittens, set up and black up your stoves, brush the cobwebs out of your cowhide boots, and apply a coating of Miller's blacking—protect your cellars from frost, and get ready to seal up all the crevices where Jack Frost may chance to creep in on a keen December morning.

And now is the time to hunt up all the old coats, vests, pantaloons, and overcoats which you will not wear any more, and all the women's or children's clothing, and give them to those who are not able to buy new; those who would rather wear a garment that is not in fashion than suffer with the cold; and there are many such no doubt. Never let a garment remain useless while others are suffering for the want of it.—*Kennebec Journal.*

From the N. Y. Tribune.

COAL MINE.

About a year ago a statement appeared in several public journals, that a bed of coal had been discovered at Valley Forge, Rhode Island, and that preparations for mining it had been commenced. A company was formed, called the Blackstone Coal Mining Company, and mining operations were commenced and have been continued to the present time. The result is a conviction that the undertaking will succeed beyond the expectations of almost every one. A depth of about one hundred and twenty feet has been attained, and about 500 tons of coal has been taken out. This coal has been submitted to various tests, all of which tend to prove that its quality is good, and that the future operations of the Company will be crowned with complete success. Professor Hitchcock and other scientific men have examined the coal, and state that it possesses all the requisites for coal of the first quality. It is not so hard nor so clean to handle as most kinds of coal, but the gentlemen referred to express their opinion that these defects will disappear when a greater depth has been attained, and that coal every way excellent will be found.

The mine is about six miles from Providence, two from Pawtucket, and is consequently not more than two miles from tide water. The Providence and Worcester Railroad runs within thirty rods of it, and is surrounded by thriving manufacturing villages. Its location is all that could be desired. There are no indications that the bed is limited, (the extent of the mine, the operations thus far, justify the belief that the supply of coal is inexhaustible.

The following order will show how solicitous Gen. Scott is that the religious sentiments of the Mexicans should be respected by his troops.

GENERAL ORDERS.—No. 297.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
MEXICO, Sept. 24, 1847.

1. Here, in all Roman Catholic countries, there are frequent religious processions in the streets, as well as in churches, such as the elevation of the host, the vespers, funerals, &c.

2. The interruption of such processions has already been prohibited in orders, and as no civilized people will ever wantonly do any act to hurt the religious feelings of others, it is earnestly requested that the American soldiers, who are now in the city, be careful not to interrupt the processions, and that they be ready to pay to the Catholic religion and its ceremonies every decent mark of respect and deference.

3. In the case of the *ritualism*, (visits of consolation to the sick and dying) commanders of corps are requested, when called upon, to allow two Roman Catholic soldiers to perform the usual functions on such occasions.

4. There is every reason to believe that a very large distribution of knives and dirks has recently been made to liberated convicts (sinners and murderers) for the purpose of assassination. American soldiers, found drunk or otherwise in their guard, will be severely punished.

5. Measures are in progress to search out and seize for execution the instigators and leaders of those assassins. In the meantime guards and patrols will search all suspicious persons, diaries, and in every way confine them for trial and punishment.

By command of Major Gen. SCOTT.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.

A HUMAN CURIOSITY. A strange freak of nature was shown to us a few days since, by a gentleman who has in charge a negro child, between three and four years of age, of the male sex, who is of the blackest hue, almost, except in the parts which render it a prodigy. Upon the forehead is a white spot, nearly as large as the palm of the hand, which runs up to the head, and which is covered by a lock of hair as white and as soft as the finest carded wool. The eyes, nose, and mouth are also white, as are the cheeks, the arms, and the legs, as are also the elbows, the knees, and the calf of each leg. Nearly its entire body is likewise white; and the soft portions of this human curiosity are as smooth, soft and delicate as a lady's, and, as we are told, are readily burned by an exposure to the sun. The boy's parents are real black negroes.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Reg.*

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING.—In the Exhibition at Cambridge Garden appeared a very unpretending-looking machine called "Chase's Card Spinner," the property of Mr. George Law, of Baltimore, which, before long, is probably destined to make considerable noise in the manufacturing world. Chase's Card Spinner covers cotton, or any yarn, with wool or other fibrous substance, and converts it so effectively into a ball, that it is as easy to do as to spin. It is so constructed as to deceive the most experienced spinner, if deception were intended; but the contrary is the fact, as the introduction of the cotton is the great advantage claimed by the inventor. By it the yarn is said to be made stronger, more even, easier to work, and it shrinks, and makes a cloth twice as durable as if all wool. This is done at less labor and cost, with fewer hands, and with less room, than at present; so that, take it any way you will, an advantage presents itself.—*New York Tribune.*

THE BACK TRAIL IN MEXICO.—Upon the authority of the *New Orleans Bulletin*, we stated that the impression exists in Gen. Taylor's camp, that the advanced garrison will be withdrawn to the Rio Grande, abandoning Saltillo, Monterey, and Meir, and sending all the disposable force to reinforce Gen. Scott, remaining on the northern frontier of the river, Matamoros, and probably, Comague.

This is almost the only sensible movement we have heard of, on the part of the administration of the government, since the war with Mexico began. It is the beginning of the good time coming,—when we shall abandon all our fruitless conquests in Mexico, and stand by the boundary lines we intend to hold.—*Express.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last week, Mr. Joseph H. Stevens, of Waterville, while engaged in blowing rocks on the land of Joseph Mitchell, was killed by the premature discharge of a ball of powder. He was struck about eight feet from the powder, but never spoke. He was a man of excellent character, industrious and upright, about thirty years old, and had been married about seven months. His loss is most regretted by all who knew him.—*Ken. Jour.*

THE SPANISH, in their attempts to subjugate the Mexicans who were struggling for their national independence, are said to have captured the city of Mexico seven times, and were seven times expelled. Gen. Scott, it would seem, has as yet hardly made a commencement of the work.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a son of Dr. Hudson was run over, a few days since, by the cars, at Springfield, and one of his legs so badly injured, that it was necessary to resort to amputation.

The Hartford Courant publishes the official statement of the vote upon the proposition to amend the Constitution of Connecticut as to extend the right of suffrage to colored citizens. The years were 5,353, majority against the amendment 13,705.

A Valuable Receipt in a few words.—Every day there is a great deal of time-wasting in it, it is a pity to waste every thing in it. The vessel can be filled up as often as you please. It will be sure to remove all acidity or bad odor. Let dairy women remember this.—*Ex.*

'THE RAILROAD EXCHANGE.'—In our paper of Saturday we published a brief paragraph in relation to the removal of several of the Express offices from No. 8 Court street, to the new building on Court square. The move was made on the part of Cheney & Co., the Express-men on the route from this city to Montreal. They have hired on a long lease four large stores, or rooms.

We understand from a friend that the measure was mutual between all parties connected with the various Expresses. The establishment of Harnden & Co. was so crowded that it became necessary to make the change. Court street, also, is so great a thoroughfare, that no one will regret the removal of the Express offices from the street.

The Railroad Exchange is centrally located, and easy of access in different directions, and has a good wide open court in front of it. There is a very little public travel through the square, and the standing of a wagon to unload, will not be inconvenient. The building is fire-proof, and carefully watched at night. The offices are furnished with large fire-proof vaults, for the safe-keeping of valuable property. Quite a number of the Express offices are located in the same building, and it is not inappropriately styled the Railroad Exchange. We trust that Cheney & Co. will reap a rich reward for their enterprise in this matter.—*Atlas.*

ORIGIN OF FINE FRUITS.—The Peach, originally, was a poisonous animal. Its fleshy parts were then used to poison arrows, and it was for this purpose introduced into Persia; the transplanting and cultivation, however, not only removed its poisonous qualities, but produced the delicious fruit we now enjoy.

The Nectarine and Apricot are natural hybridizations between the Peach and the Plum.

The Cherry was originally a berry-like fruit, and cultivation has given each berry a separate stem, and improves its quality; the common Mazzard is the original of most of the present kind of Cherries.

The common wild Pear is very inferior to the choke Pear; but, by cultivation, it has come to rank among our first fruits.

The Spread of the Cholera.—Much anxiety begins to be felt in England relative to the approach of the cholera to wards western Europe. It is feared that the scourge of pestilence will soon succeed the scourge of famine. By the last mail, the pestilence had reached the frontiers of Poland, by a track very nearly analogous to that which it pursued from India in 1817; that is, through Persia, along the Caucasus, through Southern Russia, to Poland. Thence it spread through western Europe, crossing the Atlantic to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, passed up that river, down Lake Champlain and the Hudson to New York, through the great valley of the Mississippi, and down the river to New Orleans.

Its track was usually along the water courses, and its effects mainly confined to the populous towns. New England suffered very little. The Philadelphia North American says: "Looking back to the records of its former occurrence, (from which we compute its rate of travel,) we find that it made its appearance in Eastern Russia in the fall of 1830; at Moscow, for example, on the 28th of September. It was not until thirteen months afterwards that it reached England, (it broke out at Sunderland on the 24th of October, 1831,) and it was not until the 8th of June, 1832, that it made its appearance at Moscow. Anticipating for it the rate of progress now, (and experience shows a remarkable uniformity, generally speaking, in its advance,) there would seem little occasion to expect its appearance in England before next October, or in America before the summer of 1849.—*Boston Daily Mail.*

A pious officer in the old French war, who loved his place and his pay much better than he loved fighting, although no coward in the day of danger—was accustomed in his family devotions to pray most earnestly for a long and moderate war. The Mexican war would have suited him exactly.

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D.,
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All operations warranted.

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TWO respectable young men can obtain Lodgings in a pleasant location at the West End. For terms, inquire of LEMUEL BURR, 3 South ac or 65 Court St.

JOSEPH H. TURPIN
WOULD invite the attention of his friends and the public to his

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Where he pledges himself to execute Miniatures with a life-like finish, and on as moderate terms as any other in the profession.
Oct. 22.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SAMUEL WILSON, 14 Brattle street, having made recent additions to his Stock, is prepared to furnish BOYS' CLOTHING, of good material and fit, and at as cheap prices, as can be obtained in the city. Call and see.

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Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Primer, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, in Danvers—\$1.
Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D.—50 cents.
Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Burleigh—25 cents.
Revelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant—25c.
Dr. Lardner's Popular Lecture on Science and Art, in 2 vols. For sale by BELLA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

DISCOUNT delivered from the Derby Academy, at Hingham, May 19, 1847, by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, of Philadelphia. For sale at 21 Cornhill; price 6 1/4 cents. July 30

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET,
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